

Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES, Founded.....1888
THE DISPATCH, Founded.....1850

Published every day in the year by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Company, Inc. Address all communications to THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Times-Dispatch Building, 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.

TELEPHONE, RANDOLPH 1
Publication Office.....10 South Tenth Street
South Richmond.....1020 Hall Street
Petersburg.....3 Hollingsbrook Street
Lynchburg.....100 Main Street

HASBROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC.,
Special Advertising Representatives.
New York.....300 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia.....Mutual Life Building
Chicago.....People's Gas Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
BY MAIL, One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID Year. Mos. Mos. Mos. Mo.
Daily and Sunday.....\$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 \$.55
Daily only.....4.00 2.00 1.00 .35
Sunday only.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
In Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:
Daily with Sunday, one week.....15 cents
Daily without Sunday, one week.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Manuscripts and communications submitted for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by postage stamps.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1915.

Booker T. Washington

IN the death of Booker T. Washington, not only has the South lost an understanding friend and the negro race a gifted leader, but the whole country has been deprived of one of its strongest forces for the right development of a united nation. Dr. Washington was an educated man and a scholar, but he retained and made most useful his intimate knowledge of the needs of one element of this country's population. In the means he took to meet these needs, he proved himself a wise and far-seeing patriot of the highest type.

He served his own people and, through that service, he served the nation. Industrial development, industrial education, formed the basis for his unerring labor for the welfare of the negro. Upon this foundation he built a system that has done more for the practical advancement of his people than all the theories that all the ignorant ever devised. For, when it shall have been adopted throughout the country, as was his dream, there will be no more question of antagonistic races, but each will follow the line of development for which it is fitted.

If Germany had her way, the United States would have neutrality on the Grecian plan.

Welcome!

TO the bishops, clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who will assemble in Richmond today and to-morrow to attend the sessions of the Provincial Synod of Washington and the meetings of the Woman's Auxiliary, a warm welcome is extended by the community. Sectarian zeal and denominational pride have no part in the gratification that will be felt throughout the city at the presence here of so many earnest and devoted men and women.

France is going to use absolute as an explosive. As a destroyer in this country it was a success.

The Registration Association

NONE of the several movements now in progress, all of which have for their general purpose the improvement of political conditions in Richmond, holds larger possibilities of usefulness or offers larger encouragement than the work of the Registration Association. The association is endeavoring to make the men of Richmond take an interest in their government—an ambition certainly not to be described as unreasonable.

So long as a majority of the men of Richmond, who might qualify for the suffrage, will not take the trouble to do so, and are content to leave matters to the tender mercies of interested politicians, our government can be denominated a democracy only by courtesy. The Registration Association is making strenuous efforts to amend this situation, and deserves the sympathy and encouragement of all good citizens.

Cold storage eggs in New York are to be branded. Retail dealers who sell them warning them to be just as good ought to be likewise marked.

Cheer Up, Children!

IF the children of the toy are know anything about the cruel war, such knowledge is based on the statement frequently printed that Santa Claus was out of business in Germany, which country has been the habitat for ages of the white-whiskered old man who used to drive a line of reindeer over the roofs.

When it became known in this country that many of the articles necessary in the making of toys could no longer be obtained in Germany, American manufacturers, always on hand when any emergency occurs, got busy, and this year the markets will be filled with American toys.

One of these manufacturers states that more than \$1,000,000 has been invested in the making of dolls alone. He adds that all other toys that have special relations to Christmas will be abundant in the United States. What is better, we are informed by the same manufacturer that the toy industry has come to America to stay. When the war is over, we shall have our own gifts, made in America and for American stockings. Aside from pleasing the little ones of the homes, this will add to the revenue of our land and make work for thousands. We had almost said, blessed be the war.

The man who started the idea of selling men's clothes on the credit plan is dead. He left an estate valued at \$499,000. How did he do it when his customers didn't pay cash?

Kansas 200,000 Years Ago

THERE is no longer any doubt what Kansas can do. Its metempsychosis from Populism as voiced by Pepper and Sockless Simpson to bumper crops, automobiles and seats of learning, its transmutation from mortgaged farms to bulging bank accounts, have shown to the world what wonders lurk in the realm of possibility.

But it is not known by all men or women what the Kansas of the time in which we are

living was before the break of day in most parts of the two hemispheres. Paleontologists have been working overtime in the seats of the highbrows of the Commonwealth, and have made some strange discoveries which put Kansas 'way up as a domain for study. Scientists connected with the university of the State have a pineapple fossil dating back 200,000 years. The inference is—perhaps it is a fact—that millions of years ago the soil over which John Brown, Jennison and Jim Lane roamed was once a great area of tropical fruits.

Another dig-up is a mackerel fossil, and this is evidence conclusive that once an ocean rolled itself over the present sites of the progressive State. In its recession the waters left a mackerel. If Kansas has any respect for paleontology, it will hump itself and order by legislation that the mackerel be put on the State's coat of arms, rampant with the pineapple. The Kansas of now is no more wonderful than when it was cooled by ocean breezes.

Under the new law in New York State, automobiles must be hyphenated on their license plates. There is probably a reason, but it affects the Empire State only, and so long as neutrality is not violated by the insertion of the link, let it go at that.

Jones on Woman Suffrage

CONGRESSMAN JONES'S reasons for refusing to join in the assault on the reserved rights of the States, contemplated in the proposed Federal constitutional amendment conferring the suffrage on women, are ample and convincing. In his judgment, nine-tenths of the women of Virginia do not want the vote, and even if they did, the way to obtain it is through State action.

As to the plan to make Virginia and other States accept woman suffrage before they are ready for it, Mr. Jones said:

The Federal Constitution reserves the right of regulating suffrage to the States. The only time that the Federal government has attempted to invade the States' rights in this regard was in the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, giving the negro the ballot. In the minds of the Southern people at that time, and at the present time, that was a disastrous experience. Southern women at that time opposed the Federal government's invasion into the right of States to regulate suffrage, and I have not seen nor heard anything that convinces me that the Southern women of today have discarded the views of their mothers.

There cannot be the slightest doubt about the statement of facts Mr. Jones makes. As Senator Martin has suggested, the time may come when all the States will be so converted to the suffrage cause as to direct their legislators to approve the Federal amendment, in which event State rights would not be invaded, but that unanimity of opinion does not exist to-day. In the meantime, the Southern States at least will oppose resolutely every effort to take from them the right to control the exercise of the suffrage—a right vital to their happiness and prosperity.

The suggestion of Mr. Jones that the General Assembly submit to the people an amendment conferring the ballot on women will have the approval of a large section of Virginia suffragists, who have already appealed, in fact, for that very opportunity to show the strength of their cause. The referendum on such an amendment would show pretty conclusively how the women of the State stand, for if a majority of them want the vote, they would have small difficulty in convincing a majority of the men that they ought to have it.

The stupid and irritating thing, however, is the effort to make Virginia and other States similarly circumstanced approve the national constitutional amendment plan. Obviously, that does the suffrage cause far more harm than it does good, for it alienates much masculine sympathy that could just as easily be attracted.

Germany's regrets over the departure of Minister Brand Whitlock from Brussels will not increase the demand for pocket handkerchiefs in Berlin.

The Birthday of Standard Time

THE system of standard time was put in operation thirty-two years ago—it will be thirty-two years, to be exact, on November 18. The father of the system was William F. Allen. He died only a few days ago in New Jersey. He initiated the movement which was adopted as a system by the American Railway Association in 1883. It is a creation of the present generation. Nothing has ever been done that contributed more to the convenience of the traveling public. It overcomes time and space. No class of men is as quick to see what benefits the public as railroad men. The standard system, as we recall it, was adopted by these men without a hitch.

Before its adoption, when a traveler started on a journey the destination of which was twenty-four hours away, he either had to re-adjust his timekeeper before his departure or after his arrival, to know how to regulate his time and get his bearings. The more distant his destination, the greater the puzzle.

While honoring the memory of the man who contributed to bring about the system, credit is also due Charles F. Dowd, of Saratoga Springs, who was the "very first" to suggest it. The beginning of the system was, indeed, as has been well said, "an epoch in the history of civilization."

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has sent to President Wilson a letter denying that he, the secretary, had authorized any statement which would give the impression that the President had approved his plan for punishing business men who buy foreign goods when sold below the market price. The statement is said to be satisfactory at the White House, and thus another rumor of a break in the Cabinet is put out of the running.

The prune crop of California has been attacked by the red spider. Prunes have been attacked in every conceivable way known to the humorists and have survived. The crop has nothing to fear from red spiders or spiders of any other color.

It will be all right for Representative Kitchin, majority driver in the lower house of Congress, to stop the team, but he must not seek to make it break over the traces, and if he is in the machine shop, he mustn't throw a monkey wrench in the cogs.

If, as the Treasurer of the United States says, there is fear of a famine in dollar bills, you had better look up bills of other denominations.

It is rather unfair to Minister Brand Whitlock to spring him as a vice-presidential candidate when he is already at sea.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

Look Inside.
There was a man whose ways were rough—
He really lacked veneering—
And some folks thought him just a tough
At whom they should be sneering.

But when a deed thrice dangerous
Called for some gallant fellow,
'Twas not the man so scorned by us
Who showed the streak of yellow.

No, he came out and turned the trick
And made no noise about it—
And also made some critics sick,
Who'd been inclined to doubt it.

The moral is that you can't tell
By casual inspection
What virtues are beneath the shell
That fit a man's collection.

He Atoned.
Stubbs—Lifebrave won my lifelong gratitude
Yesterday. He made a long call at my office.
Grubbs—That would not win my gratitude.
Stubbs—Nor mine either—in itself—but, you see, Lifebrave finally went away.

Biblical, Old and New.
Jeremiah said what many are seeing to-day:
"Forsake Peace, peace; when there is no peace."
(Jer. vi. 14.)
As in the days of St. Paul, the cry to-day is,
"Come over into Macedonia, and help us."
(Acts xvi. 9.)

The Psalmist Says:
Some men are born good, some achieve goodness
and some subscribe to the fund to down
the Demon Rum.

Society Doin's in Kansas.
Shortly is going up to see her as soon as he gets tugged up.
M. H. Neff is plastering Mrs. Shroer's house this week. Henry is a go-getter when it comes to slapping on mud.

Quite a number of our freaks attended the ball given by Peter Mumm.
J. J. Blackstone has a slight attack of the grip, and we presume he got it from some night trip. John must cut out keeping late hours.—Leoville correspondent, Selden Observer.

Wise Strategy.
"Why does Binks make such a point of being nice to his mother-in-law? Is he afraid of the old lady?"
"Not exactly, but he is afraid that if she suspects he doesn't enjoy her visit she will prolong it indefinitely."

Shakespeare for Everybody.
For the rheumatic: "For you and I are past our dancing days."—Romeo and Juliet, I. 5.
For people who have hobbies:
"Some glory in their birth, some in their skill; some in their wealth, some in their body's force; Some in their garments, though new-fangled ill; Some in their hawks and hounds, some in their horse."
—Sonnets, No. 91.

Don't "Monkey" With the New Scholar.
The superintendent of the Sunday school, in one of his little talks just before the hour ended, said the most popular sin was selfishness. "Selfishness," he remarked, "is in getting everything you can and keeping it for your own use, not wanting to give others a chance. I will ask the new scholar who is with us to-day to give us an example of what he considers selfishness. I want to see if I make myself plain."
"I reckon I'm it," replied the arch. "I wuz at a oyster supper 'tother night, and my mother had made the stew. When the stuff was brought on I knowed where the oyster was hid and got it, and I hung to it. Nobody else had a smell of it, you bet. I was a popular sin, all right."

Practice Makes Perfect.
"Do you think your little sister, when she grows larger, will be able to play your games?" inquired the nice old lady.
"Well," replied young Tommy, "if she keeps on practicing she ought to be all right at ball."

Where are the folks who used to say: "Where are you going to?" and "Where was you at?"

Tattlings.
A man who does his duty doesn't have to wear a tag to show it. Nor does he require any letter of recommendation.

If you can't be somebody else by yourself, don't forget that if you are yourself it won't be necessary for you to be another.

There are men who think that a postscript to a conversation is as necessary as it seems to be to a letter.

As a general thing, a man is not annoyed with insomnia when it is necessary for somebody to get up to see what ails the baby.

In the vocabularies of many men there are only two words, "if" and "but."

The bespeckled man never crows about it, and he never struts at home as he does when he is at the club.

Permanently Perfumed.
You may break, you may shatter,
A moonshiner's still,
But the scent of the moonshine
Will hang 'round the rill.

Chats With Virginia Editors

"Very unlike bleak November is this gloriously golden October weather," says the Bristol Herald-Courier. Hit wood quick.

"Richmond puts in most of her time investigating some of her boards," says the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. And, as usual, is setting a good example for Norfolk and some other towns we wot of.

"You may say all the nice things you want to about a fellow in your paper," declares the Urbana Sentinel. "and you rarely get 'I thank you' but say something he doesn't like and you are likely to get a brick." Have you indeed just found that out?

After calm deliberation, the Chase City Progress declares, "We will maintain and assert unreservedly and repeatedly that the surest way to property is larger salad patches." Good enough, if you have the hog Jews too.—Richmond Times-Dispatch. Without the poached eggs, and the whole thing a dead failure.—Farmville Herald.

The Irvington Citizen gets off the following: "Richmond is now disturbed because the price of milk goes up. Don't blame the dairymen. What could you expect, when Uncle Sam permits dreamers and wisp-chasers to pull it over us by condemning everything we have to eat and covering microbes in the blue ether of heaven?" Then, too, "Richmond should remember the recent wanton slaughter of dairy herds. Get the foot-kicker on the job, and the cost of living will go down and peace of mind go up." All right. When you have completed your job with the oysteries and fisheries come on to Richmond with your club.

Says the Blackstone Courier: "All the Richmond papers have been carrying a story about a check drawn in favor of a woman which has gone uncanceled for several years. If they

are bothered about some one to give it to, we know one in this section who would gladly receive it." Come down and prove that you are the old lady in question and the check will be yours.

"That Newport News man who is thinking of putting his \$25,000 in Henrico oil wells would do better, we think, to invest it in Newport News real estate. It is none of our business and, of course, we do not mean to be officious. It is only our way of saying that we have more confidence in Newport News land than in Henrico oil." So says the Newport News Times-Herald. And the other man seems to have a twenty-five-thousand-dollar way of saying his confidence lies in the other direction, and stands ready to finance his judgment.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From Newspaper Files, November 15, 1865.)

Two of the men wearing United States Army uniforms and passing themselves off as agents of the government, sent out to impress horses for the army, were arrested in Hanover County yesterday and taken to Richmond. What the military authorities will do with them remains to be seen. General Terry says they are not agents of the government, but simply horse thieves.

Gold fluctuates so much one can hardly keep up with the precious coin. Yesterday it was 147 in Richmond and 148 in New York, whereas day before yesterday it was 144 in New York.

George Garrison, a prominent citizen of Accomac County, was drowned day before yesterday out beyond the capes. A sudden blow came up while he was fishing and upset his boat.

Notwithstanding his overwhelming defeat for the governorship of North Carolina by Jonathan Worth, Provisional Governor W. W. Holden has been instructed by Secretary Seward to hold on to the office until further advised from Washington.

General Kirby Smith, who was recently reported killed by his employees on his plantation in Arkansas, is alive and hearty. He arrived in Lynchburg day before yesterday and says he has no idea how the report of his death originated.

Major-General Judson Kilpatrick, of the United States Army and of much larger fame, has been appointed minister to Chile.

A New Orleans man who owns two large plantations in that State and a large Virginia landowner, conceived the idea of importing coolies to work on their lands and other farms in the South, and were making their arrangements so to do when they thought it best to inquire of the United States authorities if the thing could be done. The Bureau of Immigration has replied to them that an act of Congress practically forbids the importation of coolies as laborers.

Josiah Turner, who was a member of the Confederate Congress from North Carolina, has been elected to the United States Congress from the Raleigh district, but it is almost certain that he will not be allowed to take the seat.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says: "Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, acts as if he were the master of the situation. He is constantly sending messages here and directions to go in person to what shall be done. Unrestricted negro suffrage is his hobby."

At the election held in Wisconsin last week there was a majority of 5,000 against negro suffrage in that State.

The Voice of the People

Enforcing Law on Anesthetics.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Quoting from one of Dr. William Brady's articles in an issue of the Richmond Times-Dispatch to the effect that "the medical profession or a qualified dentist may legally administer anesthetics," would it be "unethical" for a layman to ask, "such is the law? If it is, why isn't it enforced?"
Richmond, November 12, 1915. H. C. L.

Idea on Naval Armament.

Sir.—The following idea is offered as a conclusive argument. However, they seem to the writer to represent, more or less, one side of the case, with a little sarcasm thrown in for good measure.
Any large expenditure for naval armament is a doubtful procedure, because at the present time a revolution in the nature of naval fighting is more probable than possible; and it is reasonable to expect that at any future date the obsolete any naval armament which might be built.

Unless we expect to build a navy equal or superior to all the other powers combined, or, at least, a navy capable of defeating the combined naval strength of England, Germany and France, it would be useless for defense, because it is not possible that any of the powers would attempt, single-handed, a conquest of America. If all or several of the powers combined were to attack us, our navy would be useless unless it were equal to the combined fleets of the attacking nations.

Germany is at present in the position we have found that wounded men on ships have influenced her probable failure or success not at all.

An efficient land-fighting equipment cannot influence us to go to war except in defense of our country unless backed by a giant navy—land, sea and air. The ordinary President or public sentiment into almost any kind of an overseas mess. We will not always have the "if" in it. It is right now, we were being guided by an ordinary or garden variety of President, with public sentiment as it is, if we possessed a navy which we had reason to believe could beat any and every other fleet, what would that navy be doing now?

In fact, if we had a navy that could beat the most advanced and American public sentiment have been satisfied with the "if" we wish to come right out and face the music, and admit that what we want is to have the European powers, so as to have whichever one we like best to control the others, then by all means let's get busy and suppose, of course, that we can build a navy that science cannot at one stroke destroy. We certainly have the means to do so, and we will build it, and we will have the other powers if science takes a hand and spoils our capital.

W. J. LOGIC.
Richmond, November 12, 1915.

Current Editorial Comment

While dealing with ships and shipping, it is pertinent to ask: "Don't forget the Lusitania." What a terrible reparation, if any, has the government of Germany made for its wanton murder of Americans—men, women and children—who were passengers on that ship.

The annual reports issued by the Bureau of Health for the Philippine Islands furnish statistical information with remarkable detail. The tabular statements are such as to convey at a glance a greater amount of specific knowledge relating to causes of death, age at death, death rates in specified classes of the population, frequency of various diseases, etc.—than is usually accessible in such convenient shape by similar reports in our home States. A curious instance of special classification is the table of births in Manila, classed "according to number of children born by mother." In the report just come to hand, the table includes entries up to the twenty-second child, and we have noticed about the same limit in previous years. Only one infant was born in the year who had thus been preceded by twenty-one fellow-children of the same mother; but of twenty and nineteenth children there were two each; of sixteen children ten and of fourteen children no less than twenty-three. This, in a population only one-twentieth that of the city of New York, is doing pretty well from Colonel Roosevelt's standpoint.—New York Evening Post.

The story of the rediscovery of garlic in the French peasant woman was found. An old French peasant woman was found who had dressed the sores and wounds of soldiers in the war zone with remarkable results. An army surgeon investigated, and garlic is now sold by the ton where it was formerly sold by the ounce in English chemists' shops. Garlic juice diluted with three or four parts of distilled water seems to be the standard dressing.

Garlic is also found to be effective in preventing tuberculosis and in curing it in its early stages. The common onion, cousin of clove of garlic, is good against cancer, and has been used in plasters of garlic for ages. Just what specific ailments have cornered the drug and chemical market, army doctors find substitutes in things that are cheap and plentiful.—New York Commercial.

We Apologize for the Pun, But Ain't It the Truth?

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



OUR GIANTS, THE COLLEGES

(Editorial in the Boston Transcript.)

Human nature dictates that a man who is a college graduate should be determined to give his son similar advantages, if possible in the very same college. It also prescribes that a man who is not a college graduate should be even more determined that his son should have a college education, and not go through the world under any handicap which is within his power to remove.

Usually the more the non-college appears to the college, the more the more determined he is to send his sons through college. This much of human nature, coupled with the great growth of the third estate, seems to be the reason why the college institutions constantly on the increase, all such items as the European war, financial depression, and talk of the uselessness of a college education to the contrary notwithstanding.

As this demand for admission has pressed more and more heavily on the gates of American colleges, the present generation has witnessed wide change in the relations held between colleges and the secondary schools which prepare men for college. Time was when the word of the university, its just desire of its high standards, held up as a law to the high schools and preparatory schools. If these institutions wished to train men for admission to the university, they must do so in a way provided for from above. It made no difference that the colleges agreed not at all on the requirements which they should severally exact. The secondary schools were expected to prepare students for each very college individually. Plainly this demand created unbearable hardships for the secondary schools. The high schools especially, for they were with few exceptions, the only ones to bear the burden of training one part of their men for college and another part for immediate entrance into the world of business, revolted against the necessity of meeting the requirements of many individual institutions. It was pointed out that they could not do so and still perform their proper measure of service to the public which supported them.

To correct former mistakes. In consequence there came the growth of the college examination board, in which many colleges joined for the sake of uniformity, and since its establishment there has been an unremitting campaign to correct the evils formerly rife. In Massachusetts today a board of conference between the colleges and the secondary schools is still at work cementing in every way possible the rapprochement between the two types of institutions.

Now, however, close observers of the situation are beginning to fear that the conciliatory attitude of the colleges is going too far. There can be no action without reaction. Certain it is that the voice of the secondary school is developing dictatorial tone remarkably like that which the colleges used to employ in the first place. This tendency must be checked, or it will result to the injury of higher education in America. The clear right of the colleges to set their own standards and insist on maintaining them must be recognized without cavil. Not all of the remarks of Massachusetts's own commissioner of education show him sufficiently concerned to establish this principle. Yet it must be so, for we shall witness a woe of proportion before the heathen gods of mere numbers, and far too little worship of quality.

Certain signs of the times are clearly at work to give the colleges new firmness in maintaining their position. According to the article in this issue to-day, many of our universities are seriously concerned with the almost unwieldy growth which has lately accrued to them. They would gladly check its extensions, but are at a loss to discover some means to restrict growth without stunting or deforming it. Certainly this end should not be sought by any return to the old hostility between the primary and secondary schools. That could not possibly result to the general good of education in the United States. But it should be sought through a clearer definition of the rights and positions of colleges and secondary schools within their sphere, and the universities, able as they are to stand on the firm ground of their own propriety, must fight quality's battle against all the legions which quantity may amass in attack.

Old-Fashioned Remedies

Physicians have been jumping from one drug or chemical to another ever since Lister found a way to check or prevent the infection of wounds. Doctors have tried flasks, balsam, carbolic acid, iodine and dozens of other antiseptics, some of them very costly, and now seem to have gone back to old-fashioned household dressings of past years and even past centuries.

In the battle fields of Europe, sugar, tincture of iodine and common garlic have superseded drugs and chemicals with high-sounding names. Sugar is used as a dressing for wounds already infected. The British government has found that wounded men on ships whose injuries have been washed with common sea water make better recoveries than those treated in field hospitals, the conclusion being that the wounds are not so easily infected. Tincture of iodine, a preparation as old as the hills, is the favorite protection against lockjaw, and so it goes.

All these reversions to grandmothers' specific, however, the discovery that garlic is almost a cure-all is the most striking. Doctors who prescribe and use only the more costly and complicated preparations imported from Germany will have to give respectful attention to garlic, for its efficacy is vouched for by the London Lancet on the testimony of two eminent London surgeons. Garlic applied to a wound stops the infection, heals quickly, whereas modern antiseptics used in fashionable practice injure the tissues. Garlic has been tested thoroughly at the Padua and Westminster hospitals in London, Eng., as well as in field hospitals in France.

The story of the rediscovery of garlic in the French peasant woman was found. An old French peasant woman was found who had dressed the sores and wounds of soldiers in the war zone with remarkable results. An army surgeon investigated, and garlic is now sold by the ton where it was formerly sold by the ounce in English chemists' shops. Garlic juice diluted with three or four parts of distilled water seems to be the standard dressing.

Garlic is also found to be effective in preventing tuberculosis and in curing it in its early stages. The common onion, cousin of clove of garlic, is good against cancer, and has been used in plasters of garlic for ages. Just what specific ailments have cornered the drug and chemical market, army doctors find substitutes in things that are cheap and plentiful.—New York Commercial.

Dressing Gowns and Zeppehns

It is proverbially "An ill wind that blows nobody good," and the recognition of the possibility of Zeppehns affords a curious verification of this. I learn that there has been a veritable boom in the sale of dressing gowns—those comfortable home garments that hide a multitude of shortcomings in one's attire—since the first aerial visitation by the Hun.

At one West End emporium to-day I learned that the manufacturers of these articles have had to meet an enormous demand, and there has also been a run use by those who are able to make their own gowns. The advantage of having a warm garment of this kind handy in case of a night surprise is obvious, especially at this season of the year, when the autumn winds blow so cold.—Glasgow Record.

The Forest.

I love the forest; I could dwell among
That silent people, till my thoughts
In nobly ordered form, as to my view
Rose the succession of that lofty
throne.
The mellow footsteps on a ground of
leaves
Formed by the slow downfall of num-
erous years.
The couch of moss, whose growth
alone appears
Beneath the fir's inhospitable eaves.
The chirp and flutter of some single
bird.
The rustle in the brake, what precious
store
Of joys have these conferred on poet's
heart!
And then at times to send one's own
voice out
In the full frolic of one's startling
shout.
Only to feel the afterstillness more.
—Lord Houghton.